DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF THE 24-PARGANAS, 1891.

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DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT.

No. 1194J., dated Alipore, the 22nd April 1892.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., C.S., Offg. Magistrate of the 24-Parganas,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a report on the last census, as directed in Government circular No. $\frac{\text{Census}}{\text{6T.-F.}}$, dated the 3rd October 1891.

REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF THE 24-PARGANAS, 1891.

HEAD I.—EARLY HISTORY, &c.

I HAVE had no means of obtaining original information under this heading. Sir W. Hunter in the geographical and historical notes attached to his Statistical Account of the 24-Parganas district shows how the Rarhi Brahmans came into this district. On page 359 of the work in question he states that Bengal, during the time of the Hindu Kings, was divided into five provinces, viz., (1) Rarh, west of the Hooghly and south of the Ganges, within which the present district of the 24-Parganas is situated; (2) Bagri, the delta of the Ganges; (3) Barendra, the country north of the Padma, and between the Karatoya and Mahananda; (4) Banga, the country on the east of the delta; (5) Mithila, the country west of the Mahananda.

2. It is from the first of these provinces, viz., Rarh, that the Rarhi Brahmans of the district must originally have come, for to quote Sir W. Hunter's words*—"The Rarhis form almost the entire Brahman population of the district, which indeed is the home of the sect, as it forms a portion of the division of Bengal, assigned to them by King Ballal Sen in the 12th century." It would therefore seem that the King allowed the Brahmans of Rarh to occupy a portion of the old province of Bagri in addition to the province originally allotted to them.

3. Two changes of area have taken place since 1872—one was the transfer of the Satkhira subdivision from the 24-Parganas district to that of Khulna in the year 1882; the other the transfer of 12 square miles from the suburbs to Calcutta in the year 1889.

HEAD II.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

4. In writing this report I have not taken into consideration the population of Calcutta, inasmuch as the city has never been under the administration of the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas. Its area in 1872 and 1881 was 8 square miles, but, as pointed out in paragraph 1, 12 square miles were added to it from the Suburbs in the year 1889. Hence in comparing the district population, as shown by the censuses of 1881 and 1891, it has been necessary to make allowance for this transfer of jurisdiction.

The district in 1872 and 1881.

5. The population of the district in 1872 was 2,210,047, and in 1881 1,869,859. The decrease was due to the transfer of the subdivision of Satkhira in 1882 to the district of Khulna.

Inasmuch as the population of this subdivision was 423,364 in 1872, the population of the district for that year, for the purpose of comparison, was 1,786,683; strictly speaking, therefore, there was an increase in the district population of 83,176. By a reference to Mr. Bourdillon's census report for 1881, volume I, page 51, paragraph 127, it will be seen that the increase would have been larger, had not the Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and Barasat subdivisions been extremely unhealthy between the years 1872 and 1881.

The district in 1881—1891.

6. In 1891 the population of the district was 1,892,033. As already pointed out, an area of 12 square miles was in 1889 transferred to Calcutta. In order therefore to compare the population of the district, as ascertained in 1881 and 1891, it has been necessary to make an estimate of the population of the transferred area. The Superintendent of Census has calculated it at 139,069, and reported the district total for 1881 to be 1,730,790.

The increase of 161,243, or 9·31 per cent., is due—

(1) To natural progression.
(2) To the extension of cultivation in the Sundarbans and the salubrity of the south of the district;
(3) To the opening of new mills;
(4) To the larger number of hands employed in all the mills and factories in the district; and
(5) to the opening of the Central Bengal, Diamond Harbour, and Budge-Budge Railways.

Thana population.

7. Appended is a statement (A) showing the increase and decrease in the population, *thana* by *thana*, in the years 1872, 1881, and 1891.

Taking the periods, viz., 1872 to 1881 and 1881 to 1891, I propose to notice all decreases in the population and all increases beyond 9 per

* Page 58 of the Statistical Account of Bengal, volume I.

cent. I have chosen this percentage, as it is approximately the percentage of increase shown in this district at the last (admittedly a most accurate) census.

Suburbs.

8. A decrease of 5,710, or 2·2 per cent., in 1881 in the Suburban population is accounted for in paragraph 68, page 20 of Mr. Beverley's census report of the town and Suburbs of Calcutta for 1881. The causes which are there given are briefly—

(1) Alterations in area;
(2) The temporary closing of the Circular Canal;
(3) Depression in the tea industry affecting the Emigration Depôt—
(4) The removal of the *bustis* formerly existing on the site of the Zoological Garden; and
(5) The unhealthiness of Beniapukur and Ballygunge (new line). Before explaining the large decreases of 34,744 or about 36 per cent. in 1891, it will be necessary to explain how the figure 99,032, shown as the estimated population for 1881, has been arrived at. The population of the Suburbs for 1881 was 251,439. As above explained, the Census Superintendent has calculated that 139,069 represents the population of the transferred area.

The balance, 112,370, would therefore be the figure which would represent the population of the Suburbs for 1881, had not a change of jurisdiction been made in 1889, by which 1·75 square miles, representing, it is calculated, a population of 13,338, was transferred to the South Suburban Municipality. The balance after this deduction, viz., 99,032, will be the correct figure for the purpose of comparing the Suburbs, as they were in 1881, with what remained of them at the time of taking the last census. The decrease of the 36 per cent above alluded to is attributable to the opening of the Kidderpore Docks, whereby a large number of the labouring classes were obliged to remove to *thana* Tollygunge and elsewhere; and also to the breaking up of the establishment of the King of Oudh at Garden Reach in 1887.

Tollygunge.

9. The population of Tollygunge in 1881 was 99,451, but, as shown above, 13,338 may be considered as added to it by the partition of the Suburbs between Calcutta and this district in 1889. This addition raises the total to 112,789. The area of Tollygunge in 1881 was 71 square miles, whereas in 1891 it has been returned as 72·75 square miles. It should be explained that there has been in fact no increase in *thana* jurisdiction, but that for census purposes the area is considered as increased. The added area actually lies within the Tollygunge Suburb and Garden Reach *thana*, which are within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and formed part of what in 1881 was called the Suburb. Inasmuch, however, as its population was censused by the South Suburban municipal authorities, and the remainder of their jurisdiction lies within *thana* Tollygunge, it has been included within the *thana* for census purposes.

Tollygunge decreased by 15,143 in 1881, and increased by 15,579 in 1891. The decrease in 1881 was probably due to the unhealthiness of a large portion of the *thana* between the years 1872 and 1881. I have already noticed that Beniapukur and Ballygunge, which adjoin it, suffered in a similar manner. The increase in 1891 is partly attributable to an influx of population from the Suburbs, consequent on the opening of the Kidderpore Docks (new line).

Sonarpur.

10. The increase of 4,003 in 1881 in the population of Sonarpur was largely due to an influx of labourers into the *thana* in connection with the Diamond Harbour railway works, which were begun in 1878. The decrease in 1891 would seem due to the fact that this year there was no boat-population owing to the early drying up of the *bhils*. It is probable that a large proportion of the boat-population (2,254) enumerated in 1881 came from outside the *thana* area.

Barnagore.

11. The increase in Barnagore *thana* in 1881 of 8·5 per cent. was due to the opening of the Kamarhati Jute Mill in 1878. The increase of 14·3 per cent in 1891 is due to an increase in the number of hands employed at the mills within the *thana*.

Vishnupur.

12. The decrease in Vishnupur *thana* in 1881 is probably due to the fact that the census of 1872 was taken in the month of January when a large number of labourers were engaged in paddy-cutting, while that of 1881 was taken in the month of February when this operation was over. The increase in 1891 is perhaps due to the fact that a large number of persons were engaged in paddy-threshing at the time of the census, owing to the crops of 1890–1891 having been much above the average.

Budge-Budge.

13. The large increase of the population of Budge-Budge in 1891 is due—(1) to the construction of the Budge-Budge railway in the years 1888 to 1890, and (2) to the opening of the kerosine depôt in 1886.

Dum-Dum, Barasat, Barrackpore subdivisions.

14. The decrease of population in the Dum-Dum, Barasat, and Barrackpore subdivisions in 1881 was reported by Mr. Lee to be due to the unhealthiness of that part of the country, and Mr. Bourdillon in paragraph 127 of his census report for that year expressed his concurrence with the district officer's opinion. The population of these parts on the occasion of the present census has shown an advance *prima facie*, therefore it would seem probable that the country has become more healthy; but although I have made enquiries, I have been unable to ascertain that this is actually the case. In order to try and solve the difficulty, I examined the census returns for the different *thanas* of the adjoining district of Nadia and compared them with the figures for 1881, with the view to see if any abatement of the Nadia fever might be inferred from them. No such conclusion, however, can be drawn, inasmuch as four out of the

five subdivisions show a heavy decrease. Failing therefore, any general causes effecting an increase throughout the subdivisions in question, it remains to see if there are any special causes sufficient to account for the increase in the different *thanas* into which they are divisible. In the Dum-Dum subdivision, which is in area conterminous with the *thana* of that name, there is a large increase of 8,532 or 18·8 per cent. This is partly due to the larger number of troops now stationed at Dum-Dum, and partly to the increase in the hands employed in the small arms ammunition factory.

Dum-Dum subdivision.

BARRACKPORE SUBDIVISION.

15. In the Barrackpore subdivision the only *thana* which shows a decrease is Barrackpore. This result is perhaps due to the continued insalubrity of the country, and to the fact that there has been no immigration into the *thana*. The large increase in Nawabganj is due to the opening of an additional cotton mill at Samnagar in 1883. That in Khardaha is due to the opening of the Tittaghar paper and jute mills in 1884.

Barrackpore subdivision.

16. In the Barasat subdivision the only *thana* which shows a decrease is Habra. This is perhaps due to the continued unhealthiness of the country. The country is still water-logged, and a decrease in population might have been anticipated. A more complete enumeration of the people and the opening of the Central Bengal Railway may have had some effect in adding to the population, but this explanation scarcely seems adequate.

Barasat subdivision.

17. In Naihati *thana* the large increase is due—(1) to the opening of the Kankinara Jute Mill in 1884, (2) to increased activity at the Kanchrapara workshop, and (3) to the increased salubrity of the town, owing to sanitary improvements effected by the Municipal Commissioners.

Naihati.

18. The remaining *thanas* of the district, with the exception of Baduria and Basirhat, may be dealt with together. Mr. Lee in his census report for this district for the year 1881 stated that the increased density of the population in the subdivision of Basirhat, and throughout the whole of Baruipur and Diamond Harbour, was due to the gradual extension of cultivation in the Sundarbans and the healthiness of the country in the south of the district, and his opinion was accepted by the Census Superintendent*. The same explanation holds good with regard to the increase in 1891, and, with the exception of the opening of the Diamond Harbour Railway, I have been able to ascertain no other special cause affecting particular areas.

Diamond Harbour, Basirhat, and part of the Sadar subdivision.

19. *Thanas* Baduria and Basirhat, which form the northern portion of the Basirhat subdivision, are well drained by the Ichhamati river, and have always been comparatively healthy. The population in this part of the country remains almost stationary.

Baduria and Basirhat.

20. Statement B shows the municipalities of the district and the increase or decrease of their populations since 1872, and statement C the growth of town population during the same period. There is a considerable increase in Barnagore, Naihati, and the South Suburbs. In most of the other towns the population is stationary or shows a tendency to decrease. The number of towns also shows an increase, as might have been expected in a metropolitan district. The decline of towns of the first magnitude is nominal, being due to the splitting up of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Growth of towns since 1872.

21. Statement D shows at a glance in what *thanas* the largest male immigrant population is found. The three principal inducements to people of other districts to come to the 24-Parganas are—(1) the large demand for skilled labour in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and for labour, both skilled and unskilled, in the numerous mills and factories in the Suburbs and along the east bank of the Hooghly as far as Naihati; (2) the large field to open agricultural enterprise in the south of the district and the Sundarbans; and (3) the large though temporary demands for labourers to cut and thresh paddy, particularly in the south of the district. This statement shows that the foreign-born population of the Sundarbans exceeds the native population. This is due to the presence of a number of Biharis and up-country men engaged in cutting the winter rice crop. In no other *thanas* does the proportion of foreigners exceed one-half of the whole population. It exceeds one-third in the Suburbs Proper (*i.e.*, Cossipore-Chitpur, Maniktala, Intally) and in Barnagore and Barrackpore, and approaches this proportion in Nawabganj. These are all urban areas, containing a number of mills, where up-country men form the majority of the employés. The proportion exceeds one-fourth in Naihati, where the causes are the same. This *thana*, however, contains a considerable rural area, where foreigners are comparatively few. Similar remarks apply to Tollygunge, where the proportion exceeds one-seventh of the whole. In Canning the proportion exceeds one-fifth. This *thana* includes a large Sundarban area. In the other *thanas* the proportion ranges from one-tenth downwards, showing how weak the tide of immigration is even in a metropolitan district like the 24-Parganas.

Immigration.

22. Statement E shows the total number of persons registered at Alipore under Act I of 1882 since 1883-84. Out of 12,282, only 16 were residents of this district.

Emigration.

The same statement shows the total number of emigrants registered under Act XXI of 1883 at the same station. Out of 18,944, only 18 were residents of the district. Statement

* *Vide* Mr. Bourdillon's Census Report, volume I, page 51, paragraph 127.

F shows the total number of persons registered at Sealdah under Act I of 1882. Out of a total of 6,201, only 31 were residents of the district. These are the only emigration registry offices in the district.

These statements show that there is practically no emigration from the 24-Parganas, for the purpose of engaging in manual labour in the colonies or inland labour districts. The emigrants were merely registered at Alipore and Sealdah *en route*, from the districts where they were really recruited.

23. Statement G shows the number of natives of Bihar, resident in the district and suburbs, as compared with the totals ascertained in 1881. This statement is to a considerable extent vitiated for the purpose of comparison by the exclusion in the figures for 1891 of returns for an area of 12 square miles, transferred in 1889 from the Suburbs to Calcutta. Allowing however, that out of the 32,794 persons returned as natives of Bihar, resident in the Suburbs in 1881, roughly speaking, 19,800 were residents of the area transferred, an increase of about 6,400 Biharis in the district is discovered by the recent census.

An examination of the census schedules shows that the greater number of male natives of Bihar, who were found in the 24-Parganas at the time of the census, were employed as mill hands, domestic servants, labourers and cartmen, with a substantial sprinkling of soldiers, police constables, and railway emyloyés. This fully bears out the view that it is the poorer classes from which the emigrant population is drawn.

Head III.—Varying Density of the Population.

24 Two statements (H) and (I) are attached, showing the population per square mile of each *thana* and municipality in 1872, 1881, and 1891. Looking at the rural areas only, it is to be seen that out of 25 *thanas* the population falls below 250 to the square mile in one only (Canning); in 7 others it lies between 500 and 700; in 5 more it ranges from 700 to 800; in 2 others from 800 to 900; in 4 others from 900 to 1,000, and in 6 it exceeds 1,000 to the square mile—one *thana* (Hasnabad) running as high as 2,125. Both the highest and lowest extremes, however, are misleading. In Hasnabad a population of 74,402 is shown as living within an area of 35 square miles. This *thana*, however, includes an enormous Sundarban tract, which is not included in the nominal area, while the population is given for the whole jurisdiction: in reality it is one of the most sparsely populated *thanas* in the district, like its immediate neighbour Canning. In the latter *thana* the area is shown as 264 square miles, which includes a large proportion of Sundarbans. The high figures for Haroa is due to the Pir-Gorachand Mela, which was in progress on the day of the census.

25. Geographically, the most thickly populated portion of the district is the Diamond Harbour subdivision in the south, with the adjacent thanas of Budge-Budge, on the Hooghly, and Jaynagar. This is the healthest part of the district, and also the most fertile. The scantiest population is found in the Barasat subdivision, which is notoriously unhealthy, and *thana* Bhangar, which includes a large area of uncultivated land.

26. Turning to the statement dealing with municipalities, we see that the population of these fully is far below the ordinary standard of Europe, as that of the rural tracts rises above it. Out of 17 municipalities in the metropolitan district of Bengal, not one can boast of a population of 10,000 to the square mile. Cossipore-Chitpur (which is really a part of Calcutta) comes first with 9,668: next to it, large interval, come Rajpur with 5,470, Barnagore with 4,896, Maniktala with 4,693 and Jaynagar with 4,116. Only one other, the South Suburbs, exceeds 3,000, with 3,714. The lowest depths reached by Basirhat with 1,007 and North Dum-Dum with 939. These figures illustrate the dictum, sufficiently well known, that the difference between urban and rural areas is far less shortly defined in Bengal than in the United Kingdom.

Head IV.—Religion.

27. Statement J shows the distribution of the population according to religion.

It will appear that the percentages of increase among Hindus in 1891, as compared with 1881, has been 13·53 per cent; among Muhammadans 10·83 per cent; and among Christians 21·42 per cent. The latter figure is remarkable. Taking the figures by thanas, the largest increase among Christians has been in Dum-Dum (537), Vishnupur (405), Bankipore (360), Tollygunge (250), Naihati (131), Mathurapur (123), and Mutla (90).

Head V.—Infirmities.

28. As this is the first census in which statistics have been prepared, showing the distribution of infirmities in relation to parts of the district, no comparison can be made between the results of 1872–1881 and 1891, save as regards the entire district; nor on account of the smallness of the figures can any useful intercomparison of the *thana* returns be made. It will suffice to say that an examination of the compilation sheet XI shows that the infirmities are fairly evenly distributed throughout the district. Statement K shows the totals under each head of infirmities for the year 1872, 1881, and 1891. The figures for 1872 include returns for the Suburbs and the Satkhira subdivision; those for 1881 are for the district and the Suburbs combined; and those for 1891 exclude the returns for an area of 12 square miles transferred to Calcutta in 1889. A strict comparison, therefore, cannot be made either between the results of 1872 and 1881 or of 1881 and 1891.

The decrease of 20 per cent. insanes and idiots is principally due to the exclusion of the Dullunda and Bhawanipur Lunatic Asylums, which are now included in Calcutta. Among

deaf-mutes the increase is about 6 per cent. or between ⅔ of the proportionate increase of total population. This is probably due to greater care being taken to exclude persons who were not deaf and dumb from birth. The large decrease of 36 per cent. among blind persons is partly due to the same causes, but also to the exclusion of a considerable number of blind pensioners of Prince Golam Mahamadan's Fund, who live at Tollygunge, and are now censused in Calcutta. This latter cause has also tended to reduce the number of lepers.

29. With regard to popular beliefs on the subject of leprosy, it is generally supposed that a predisposition to the disease is induced by poor living, residence in overcrowded quarters and exclusive fishdiet, and the habitual eating of partially decomposed fish, salt-fish, meat, and *Khasári dál*. It is also thought that the poor classes of Muhammadans suffer more from this malady than any other section of society, owing to the fact that their diet consits of a large proportion of animal food, and that no caste customs restrain them from eating from the same utensils as those suffering from the disease.

Head VI.—Education.

30. The only statistics available under this heading are exhibited in statements L, M, and N. The information which is wanting in order to write an account of the progress of education, such as is asked for under this heading, is—(1) the number of schools in 1881 and 1891; (2) the state of vernacular education by classes in 1872; (3) the number of English-speaking persons in 1872 and 1881; (4) the distribution of educated persons in different parts of the district in relation to character, religion, and castes in 1872, 1881, and 1891. There is also the difficulty arising from the fact that the figures for 1872 unavoidably include those for the Satkhira subdivision. Again, it is impossible to make a strict comparison of the results obtained in 1872, 1881 and 1891, owing to the fact that an area of 12 square miles was transferred to Calcutta from the Suburbs in 1889. Statement O shows that the proportion of male pupils of the three principal classes, especially Christians, has decreased. This is doubtless due to a considerable extent to the transfer of a large portion of the Suburbs, where the Christian element is strongest and where schools are numerous. The advance in female pupils is on this account greater than appears by an examination of the percentage, and relatively much greater than that of male pupils. Literate males and females have increased in all classes, most markedly among Christians. These results are in accordance with what might have been anticipated, and corroborates the supposition that the decline of male pupils is due to the transfer of a part of the Suburbs.

Head VII.—Language.

31. Statement P shows the distribution of languages between the district and Suburbs since 1881. There are no statistics available under this heading for the year 1872.

32. Noticeable advances are seen in the Uriya and Sonthali languages, but these are, I think, due to a more careful record of the parent tongue spoken on the occasion of this census than to any real extension of the language. There has been no disappearance or decline of any language with marked dialect.

Head VIII.—Castes.

32. Statement Q shows the distribution of the several castes according to their social position in the district, thus—

(1) Semi-Hinduized Aboriginals.
(2) Superior castes.
(3) Intermediate castes.
(4) Trading castes.
(5) Pastoral castes.
(6) Castes engaged in preparing cooked food.
(7) Agricultural castes.
(8) Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.
(9) Artisan castes.
(10) Weaver castes.
(11) Labouring castes.
(12) Castes occupied in selling vegetables and fish.
(13) Boating and fishing castes.
(14) Dancer, musician, and beggar castes.
(15) Persons enumerated by nationality only.
(16) Persons unknown or unspecified.
(17) Persons of Hindu origin not recognized by caste.
(18) Other castes.

(19) Muhammadans.

It has not been found possible to group the above castes, with reference to their relations to the land.

Head IX.—Occupations.

33. Statement R, showing the distribution of population according to occupations, has been prepared in accordance with the scheme suggested under that head in the Government circular No. 6T.-F., dated the 3rd October 1891.

Head X.—Administrative.*

34. Personally, I have had nothing to do with the census, and these remarks are made from notes supplied by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate in charge of census operations at head-quarters and the different Subdivisional Officers.

* *Vide* letter No. 391G., dated the 4th April 1891, from T. Inglis, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, to the address of the Superintendent of Census Operations.

I.—Administration.

Points in which the general instructions were departed from.

35. So far as came to my notice, the general instructions were not departed from.

The definition of a village.

36. The definition of a village as given in census circular No. 10 was acted upon. A *pára* forming part of a village was included in that village, but a village, however small, having a distinct name of its own and bearing the name of a survey *mauza* was shown as an independent village.

The definition of a house.

37. A building inhabited by persons living in the same mess was taken as a house. Thus several buildings or huts within the same compound occupied by persons living in different messes were taken as different houses, the number varying according to the number of separate messes.

The size of the charge and sub-charge.

38. A *thana* or a municipality has been treated as a charge, and where there was an outpost, it was treated as a sub-charge. *Thanas* without outposts could well be managed by a single charge superintendent.

The size of the circle

39. A circle consisted generally of 10 blocks in the rural tracts and 7 blocks in the municipalities, the blocks being so grouped as to be easily workable by a supervisor.

The size of the block.

40. A block generally consisted of nearly 50 houses in the rural tracts and about 60 in the municipalities. A large village was divided into several convenient blocks, while two or more small villages were grouped into a block.

The numbering of houses and its cost.

41. The probable actual cost is two pice per block, if coal *tar* be used as was done in this district. Rupees 127-9-3 was paid for numbering by this office. The enumerators who were in charge of blocks in most cases considered it not worth their while to ask the superior authorities for half an anna, and hence the actual cost fell below the probable cost.

The practicability of a permanent numbering of houses.

42. The reports received point to several difficulties in the way of permanently numbering the houses. In towns it has been suggested that this might be done by the Municipal Board out of the funds at their disposal, and that these numbers might be utilised for the purpose of assessment. I doubt whether this would be feasible. In the first place, the blocks do not correspond with the wards already existing, and the existence of a separate series of numbers of each block would be only a source of confusion for the purpose of assessment, especially as the blocks were mapped out not with reference to any natural boundaries, but to bring them within the capacity for enumeration of one enumerator. Again, the houses might require subdivisions by reason of the families separating into different messes, and again in rural municipalities the houses are often only of a temporary nature, and serial number would require constant revision. The cost would be high. In the rural tracts—and this applies in many parts to towns—the houses are mostly built of reeds or weed, and these when made of reeds are constantly being repaired and the reeds replaced by new ones, while the mud walls are constantly being plastered with cowdung, &c., so that the numbering of houses by coal *tar* would be of little effect and would soon disappear. The doors are made of reeds or of weed covered with coal *tar*, and so the same material for numbering could not be used. Houses would be constantly springing up in the blocks, and houses subdivided by the separation of the families living in them, and again houses are deserted and pulled down or rebuilt by the *raiyats* succeeding the deserters. I very much doubt whether the village *punchayet* could be asked to maintain the numbers and expected to do so intelligently. The cost might be met from the *chaukidari* collections, but some doubts are felt as to the 5 per cent. kept in hand to meet contingent expenses being sufficient to meet the cost. The law would have to be amended to meet this charge. The permanent numbers would assist the *punchayets* in their assessments, but I am not sure whether they assess a house within the meaning of a house as defined by the Census Superintendent. In some villages, however, there were more than one block.

II.—Agency.

The classes from whom supervisors and enumerators were derived.

43. School-masters, *gurus*, *zamindari* employés and members of *punchayets* formed principally the stock from which supervisors and enumerators were taken. In some cases *gurus* were found incompetent, and they had to be replaced by more competent men. Pleaders and *mukhtears* were also appointed as supervisors.

Whether their duties were willingly undertaken.

44. Generally these duties were willingly undertaken.

How many prosecutions there were and for what cause.

45. There were only three prosecutions in the district—one in Sadar subdivision, one in Diamond Harbour subdivision, and one in Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality—all for neglect of duty.

Whether their duties involved any pecuniary expenditure, and how much.

46. These duties involved very little pecuniary expenditure, *e.g.*, for paper, &c.

If any paid census officers were employed.

47. No paid census officers were employed.

III.—Attitude of the people.

48. No erroneous ideas were current, as people have had experience of previous census which brought them no ill consequences. I doubt whether the lower classes understand the object of taking the census, and they no doubt view the census with ignorant suspicion.

IV.—Results.

49. So far as I can judge the results are correct.

The decrease in *thana* Bhangar is due to the transfer of Rajarhat outpost to *thana* Dum-Dum after the last census of 1881.

The increase in other *thanas* is due to increase of population.

The Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat reports that the decrease in the municipalities in his jurisdiction is due to the curtailment of the area within those municipalities.

Abstraction and Tabulation.

50. It will be remembered that enumerators were instructed to strike out all entries made by them against persons entered in the schedule books who were proved to be either dead or absent on the night of the census. It was also a rule that they should not fill in the serial number until the night in question, so that the last number entered in each schedule should correspond with the number of inmates in the house censused. Neither of these rules were, as a fact, strictly followed. In numerous instances the serial numbers were filled in at the first round, and in many such cases the enumerators on the census night, when they ascertained that any inmate was dead or absent, either struck out the serial number only, and not the entries, or the entries only and not the serial number. Hence some abstractors in totalling the schedule added up the serial numbers, while others counted the names and entries which had not been scored through. In this way originated a good deal of initial confusion. Although we may hope that enumerators will do their work better at the next census, it is certain that many similar instances will occur, and it could be well that as soon as the books are received all entries should be carefully checked and the necessary corrections made. I would propose that this should be the first work done by the record-keeper and his assistants.

51. The time allowed was insufficient, both for abstraction and tabulation. With regard to the former, it should be increased, so as to reduce the task by half in the case of sheets I and XI and one-third in the case of all others, save V and VI. The tasks on these latter sheets might remain the same as they were last year. With regard to tabulation, I do not think that a task of more than 30 blocks per diem can be enacted with any hope of accuracy in the case of Registers I to VI and XIX.

52. Close as this district is to the metropolis, competent men cannot, in my opinion, be secured for less than Rs 20 a month. Enumerators should, as they were last year, be encouraged to do good work by the prospect of employment in the abstraction and tabulation offices, but greater care must be taken in regard to their selection. Enumerators, as a body, were a failure as abstractors and tabulators. As a safeguard against inaccurate work, I would propose that a rule be made that pay should not be given until the 20th of the month succeeding that for which it was due; that no margin of error be recognized; and that reabstraction made necessary by careless work should be paid out of fines deducted from pay. Fifteen to twenty days would give ample time to scrutinize the work of the preceding month. This system would, I think, have a better effect than withholding part of the salary until the work had been tested, as each man would receive on the due date all the pay to which he was entitled.

53. As regards the form of the sheets and registers, I have nothing to suggest, except that the space provided for the entry of widows in sheet XI was, especially in the case of municipalities, too small.

54. I have no improvements to propose as regards the test-slip, but I would recommend that a staff of, perhaps, a dozen clerks be placed directly under the officer in charge of census work, to compare at least 25 per cent. of the entries under the headings "Caste," "Literate," "Learning" and "Birth-places" with the schedule books, fines of course being inflicted for inaccuracies detected. I do not think it will be found practicable to bind the test-slips in *thana* books. An attempt was made to do so last year, but numerous inconveniences were found, and the experiment had to be abandoned.

55. It may be hoped that if some such safeguards, as are above suggested, be taken to ensure accuracy, there will be less occasion for adjustments. The limit of one per cent. cannot be levied, and should certainly not, I think, be raised

56. The opinion which the Census Superintendent has formed, and to which he has alluded in paragraph 3 of his letter under reply, viz., that the whole staff should be employed at first on the simplest abstraction sheets and should then advance to the more difficult, has my full concurrence.

APPENDIX.

Statement A.

1872.		1881.		Comparison between 1872 and 1881.	1891.		Comparison between 1881 and 1891.
Thana.	Population.	Thana.	Population.	+ or —	Thana.	Population.	+ or —
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Suburbs ...	257,149	Suburbs ...	251,439	—5,710	*9·25 square miles	64,288	—34,744†
Tollygunge ...	114,594	Tollygunge ...	99,451	—15,143	Tollygunge ...	128,368	+15,579†
Sonarpur ...	38,431	Sonarpur ...	42,434	+4,003	Sonarpur ...	42,244	—190
Ariadaha ...	27,609	Barnagore ...	29,982	+2,373	Barnagore ...	34,278	+4,296
Uriyapara ...	67,947	Bhangar ...	78,852	+1,905	Bhangar ...	67,937	+2,880
Vishnupur ...	74,229	Vishnupur ...	71,717	—2,512	Vishnupur ...	79,080	+7,363
Atchipur ...	59,132	Atchipur ...	62,536	+3,404	Budge-Budge ...	72,283	+9,747
Dum-Dum ...	34,291	Dum-Dum ...	31,578	—2,713	Dum-Dum ...	53,905	+8,532
Barasat ...	77,719	Barasat ...	73,131	—4,588	Barasat ...	75,576	+2,445
Diganga ...	48,168	Diganga ...	53,516	+5,348	Diganga ...	55,776	+2,260
Taberia ...	67,338	Habra ...	68,965	+1,627	Habra ...	71,283	+4,146
Naihati ...	86,078	Naihati ...	76,962	—9,116	Naihati ...	86,076	+9,114
Nawabganj ...	68,629	Nawabganj ...	40,757		Nawabganj ...	18,437	+7,535
		Barrackpore ...	21,660	—6,212	Barrackpore ...	27,809	—2,820
		Khardaha ...	20,886		Khardaha ...	24,211	+3,325
Diamond Harbour	48,872	Diamond Harbour	52,828	+3,956	Diamond Harbour	63,430	+10,6 2
Debipur ...	43,157	Debipur ...	43,455	+298	Debipur ...	49,815	+6,360
Bankipore ...	98,502	Bankipore ...	107,275	+8,773	Bankipore ...	124,453	+17,178
Sultanpur ...	75,154	Kalpi ...	90,319	+15,165	Kalpi ...	106,544	+16,225
Mathurapur ...	43,483	Mathurapur ...	50,453	+6,970	Mathurapur ...	58,638	+8,185
Baruipur ...	82,185	Baruipur ...	75,830	—6,355	Baruipur ...	86,768	+10,938
Jaynagar ...	68,344	Jaynagar ...	76,140	+7,796	Jaynagar ...	91,020	+14,880
Matla ...	35,765	Matla ...	47,518	+11,753	Canning ...	56,539	+9,021
Katinga ...	113,629	Baduria ...	130,205	+16,576	Baduria ...	126,466	+2,725
Basirhat ...	72,167	Basirhat ...	76,337	+4,170	Basirhat ...	78,549	+2,212
Haroa ...	42,872	Haroa ...	49,292	+6,420	Haroa ...	62,785	+13,493
Hasanabad ...	39,478	Hasanabad ...	67,227	+27,749	Hasanabad ...	79,338	+12,111

* Cossipore-Chitpur, Maniktollah Municipalities, Calcutta Canals, and Intally (excluded portion).
† *Vide* explanations in paragraphs 8 and 9.

Statement B.

Growth of Towns.

1872.		1881.		1891.	
1		2		3	
				Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities, Intally (excluded portion), and Calcutta Canals	64,288
Suburbs	257,149	Suburbs	251,439	South Suburban Municipality	69,642
South Suburban ...	62,632	South Suburbs ...	51,658		
North Suburban ...	27,263	Barnagore	29,982	Barnagore	34,278
Agarpara	26,801	South Barrackpore including Barrackpore Cantonment	30,317	South Barrackpore including Barrackpore Cantonment	35,647
Naihati	23,780	Naihati	31,533	Naihati	29,724
Nawabganj	16,525	Nawabganj (North Barrackpore)	17,702	North Barrackpore ...	20,980
Kalinga	15,687	Baduria	12,981	Baduria	12,744
Basirhat	12,105	Basirhat	14,843	Basirhat	15,109
Barasat	11,822	Barasat	10,533	Barasat	9,754
Bagjola	9,718	South Dum-Dum ...	14,108	South Dum-Dum ...	11,037
Satkhira	8,979	Subdivision transferred to Khulna district.			
Jaynagar	7,772	Jaynagar	7,685	Jaynagar	8,233
Gobardanga	6,952	Gobardanga	6,154	Gobardanga	6,704
Kalaruha	5,937	In Satkhira subdivision transferred to Khulna district.			
Kadihati	5,680	North Dum-Dum including Dum-Dum Cantonment	5,201	North Dum-Dum including Dum-Dum Cantonment	10,396
Taki	5,261	Taki	5,120	Taki	4,936
		Rajpore	10,576	Rajpore	10,940
		Itinda	5,607	Itinda was a union under Act V of 1876, but in 1884 it was allowed to relapse into a rural tract. It is in thana Basirhat.	
		Barripur	3,742	Baruipur	3,922

STATEMENT C.

Towns and Villages classified by Population.

Year.	District.	100 to 199.	200 to 499.	500 to 999.	1,000 to 1,999.	2,000 to 2,999.	3,000 to 4,999.	5,000 to 9,999.	10,000 to 14,999.	15,000 to 19,999.	20,000 to 49,999.	50,000 and upwards.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1872 ...	24-Parganas	1,968	2,085	731	159	12	7	9	2	2	3	3	4,981
1881 ...	Ditto	2,592	1,846	525	91	8	1	5	5	1	3	1	5,078
	Suburbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1891 ...	24-Parganas	2,429	2,312	769	222	16	2	3	4	1	6	1	5,765

N.B.—The figures for 1872 unavoidably include returns for the Satkhira subdivision

STATEMENT D.

Immigration.

Thanas.	Total males.	24-Parganas.	Other districts.
1	2	3	4
Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities, Intally (excluded portion), and Calcutta Canals.	40,135	24,303	15,832
Sadar Subdivision—			
Tollygunge	69,299	58,076	11,223
Baruipur	44,415	42,749	1,666
Sonarpur	21,005	19,860	1,145
Vishnupur	39,152	38,274	878
Bhangar	34,943	33,275	1,668
Budge-Budge	37,384	33,649	3,735
Canning	31,362	24,409	6,953
Jaynagar	46,843	45,469	1,374
Barnagore	18,797	11,926	6,871
Barasat Subdivision—			
Barasat	38,623	36,507	2,116
Diganga	28,359	27,562	797
Habra	36,701	35,500	1,201
Naihati	45,408	33,265	12,143
Dum-Dum Subdivision—			
Dum-Dum	29,008	25,883	3,125
Barrackpore Subdivision—			
Barrackpore	16,371	10,484	5,887
Nawabganj	10,600	5,865	4,735
Khardaha	12,565	11,832	673
Basirhat Subdivision—			
Basirhat	38,867	36,961	1,906
Baduria	63,190	60,173	3,017
Haroa	36,001	32,542	3,459
Hasanabad	42,796	37,911	4,885
Diamond Harbour Subdivision—			
Diamond Harbour	31,637	30,116	521
Kalpi	54,958	52,068	890
Bankipore	61,229	59,354	1,875
Dibipur	24,282	22,625	1,657
Mathurapur	29,864	28,259	1,605
Sundarbans	5,544	2,760	2,784

Statement E.

Statement showing the number of Emigrants registered at Alipore from 1893-94 to 1891-92.

Year.	Registered under Act I of 1882.		Registered under Act XXI of 1883.	
	Number of emigrants.	Residents of the 24-Parganas included in column 2.	Number of emigrants.	Residents of the 24-Parganas included in column 4.
1	2	3	4	5
1883-84 ...	1,132	...	3,277	...
1884-85 ...	750	4	4,072	...
1885-86 ...	1,021	6	1,092	...
1886-87 ...	1,027	2	1,306	...
1887-88 ..	534	2	994	1
1888-89 ...	281	...	1,653	7
1889-90 ...	1,529	...	3,701	7
1890-91 ...	4,178	1	1,954	3
1891-92 ...	1,830	1	895	...
	12,282	16	18,944	18

Statement F.

Statement showing the number of Emigrants registered at the Sealdah Police Court from 1876 to 1891.

Year.	Number of emigrants registered.	Residents of the 24-Parganas district included in column 2.
1	2	3
1876 ...	226	4
1877 ...	1,285	9
1878 ...	214	4
1879 ...	204	1
1880 ...	175	Nil
1881 ..	141	Nil
1882 ...	1	Nil
1883 ...	4	2
1884 ...	111	Nil
1885 ...	Nil	Nil
1886 ...	357	3
1887 ...	1,052	5
1888 ...	511	Nil
1889 ...	197	1
1890 ...	132	2
1891 ...	1,591	Nil
Total ...	6,170	31
	6,201	

Statement G.

Names of Birth-districts.	24-Parganas (excluding Suburbs).						Suburbs.						Total.					
	1881.			1891.			1881.			1891.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Patna	1,798	748	2,546	...	...	.	4,333	3,263	7,596	...	...	...	6,131	4,011	10,142	5,492	3,074	8,566
Gaya	1,198	475	1,673	...	...	...	4,196	2,259	6,455	...	...	...	5,394	2,734	8,128	3 940	1,355	4,295
Shahabad	2,220	1,020	3,258	..	...	...	5,803	3,172	9,065	...	...	...	8,122	4,201	12,323	651	2,145	2,796
Saran	2,798	551	3,349	...	...	...	2,911	1,019	3,930	...	...	...	5,709	1,570	7,270	4,639	1,274	5,913
Champaran	..			...	...	..	59	..	59	...	...	...	59	...	59	29	...	29
Muzaffarpur	898	191	1,089	..	...	...	2,576	544	3,120	...	...	...	3,474	735	6,209	2,500	883	2,883
Darbhanga	25	6	31	...	...	...	112	25	137	...	...	...	137	31	168	1,029	510	1,539
Monghyr	613	212	825	...	...	...	731	367	1,098	...	...	...	1,344	579	1,923	1,468	735	2,203
Bhagalpur	124	46	170	...	...	...	173	86	259	..	...	...	297	132	429	380	394	774
Purnea	1,064	654	1,718	...	...	..	424	108	532	...	...	...	1,488	762	2,250	143	...	143
Malda	57	16	73	...	...	...	204	19	223	...	...	...	261	35	296	7	15	22
Sonthal Parganas ...	69	6	75	...	...	...	158	162	320	...	...	...	227	168	395	82	51	133
Total ..	10,873	3,934	14,807	...	...	...	21,770	11,024	32,794	...	...	..	32,643	14,958	47,601	19,360	9,936	29,296

Statement H.

Varying Density of Population in Thanas.

	1872.			1881.			1891.		
	Area.	Total population.	Number of persons to the sq. mile.	Area.	Total population.	Number of persons to the sq. mile.	Area.	Total population.	Number of persons to the sq. mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Thana.									
Tollygunge	114	117,474	1,339	54	47,717	883·65	54	58,726	1087·5
Sonarpur		35,551		51	29,554	579·49	51	31,304	613·8
Bhangar	119	57,831	486	155	76,367	492·69	123	67,937	552·3
Vishnupur	86	74,229	865	81	71,675	884·88	81	79,080	976·2
Budge-Budge	53	59,132	1,122	53	62,308	1175·62	53	72,283	1363·8
Baruipur	147	62,638	629	105	70,720	673·52	105	82,846	789·00
Protapnagore...		29,663							
Canning	229	35,765	156	261	45,270	173·44	264	56,539	214·1
Jaynagar	73	68,344	933	71	68,358	962·79	71	82,787	1166·01
Barasat	156	77,719	711	95	62,503	657·93	95	65,822	692·8
Diganga		33,508		79	53,516	677·43	79	55,776	706·02
Habra	132	81,998	623	105	68,948	656·05	105	64,579	615·03
Naihati	101	86,078	853	91	55,281	607·43	91	56,352	619·2
Dum-Dum	24	34,291	1,444	12	12,260	1022·43	44	32,472	738
Barrackpore	42	68,629	1,626	29	14,076	485·38	8	4,932	616·5
Nawabganj				...	...	.....	2	1,708	854
Khardaha				...	...	.....	11	7,190	653·6
Basirhat	100	72,167	720	84	53,332	634·90	84	63,440	755·2
Baduria	169	113,629	672	155	109,754	709·09	155	113,722	733·6
Haroa	55	42,873	785	55	48,620	884·00	55	62,785	1141·5
Hasanabad	28	39,478	1,414	38	59,365	1562·24	35	74,402	2126·7
Diamond Harbour	68	48,872	717	68	52,604	773·59	68	63,430	932·7
Bankipore	117	98,502	838	118	106,507	902·60	118	124,453	1054·7
Debipur	51	43,157	854	50	43,426	868·52	50	49,815	996·2
Kalpi	181	75,154	656	110	89,834	816·67	110	106,544	968·5
Mathurapur		43,483	...	71	49,996	704·17	71	58,638	825·8

Statement I.

Varying Density of Population in Municipalities.

Name of Municipality.								
South Suburban Municipality ...	...	62,632	...	17	51,658	3038·71	18·75	69,642	3714·2
Rajpur	...	...	...	2	10,576	5288·00	2	10,940	5470
Barnagore	7	27,609	3,944	7	29,982	4283·14	7	34,278	4896·8
Baruipur	...	...	...	3	3,742	1247·33	3	3,922	1307·2
Jaynagar	...	7,772	...	2	7,685	3842·50	2	8,233	4116·5
Barasat	...	9,718	...	9	10,533	1170·33	9	9,754	1083·7
Gobardanga	...	6,952	...	3	6,154	2051·3	3	6,704	2234·6
Naihati	...	16,525	...	10	21,533	2153·30	10	29,724	2972·4
North Dum-Dum including Dum-Dum Cantonment	...	5,680	...	6·3	5,201	825·5	5·7	10,396	1823·9
South Dum Dum	...	9,591	...	5·5	14,108	2565	4·9	11,037	2252·4
North Barrackpore	...	15,687	...	8·4	17,702	2107·3	7·5	20,960	2797·3
South Barrackpore including Barrackpore Cantonment	...	23,730	...	5·25	30,317	5774·6	12·5	35,647	2851·7
Basirhat	...	11,822	...	15	14,843	989·5	15	15,109	1007·2
Baduria	...	12,105	...	14	12,981	927·2	11	12,744	1158·5
Taki	...	5,261	...	2	5,120	2560·00	2	4,936	2468
Cossipore-Chitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	31,423	9668·6
Maniktala	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28,161	4693·5

Statement J.

	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Christians.			Others.			Total.		
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1872.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baruipur ...	60,098	51,477	59,102	31,825	24,042	27,458	247	251	208	131	60	...	92,301	75,830	86,768
Matla ...	22,924	30,194	35,971	12,298	16,566	19,799	377	679	769	166	79	...	35,765	47,518	56,539
Jaynagar ...	40,080	54,426	64,392	19,253	21,701	20,589	2	12	10	9	...	22	68,344	76,140	91,020
Bhangar ...	34,275	34,729	34,018	23,159	30,038	33,912	91	126	7	306	164	...	57,831	65,057	67,937
To lygunge ...	74,641	61,299	76,537	42,030	37,201	50,875	724	819	1,069	79	132	87	117,474	99,451	128,368
Sonarpur ...	25,454	32,533	33,267	9,928	9,029	8,834	167	272	343	2	...	...	35,551	42,434	42,944
Vishnupur ...	53,401	51,849	57,089	17,893	16,992	18,710	2,932	2,976	3,281	3	...	...	74,229	71,717	79,080
Budge-Budge	43,133	45,865	52,891	15,964	16,649	19,373	1	12	19	32	10	...	59,132	62,536	72,283
Barnagore ...	24,326	25,753	28,501	3,211	4,144	5,886	46	84	91	26	1	...	27,609	29,982	34,278
Barrackpore ...	47,709	17,228	17,927	19,600	12,580	8,969	1,281	810	881	30	21	32	68,629	30,629	27,809
Nawabganj ...		8,501	13,435		2,339	4,892		52	105		10	5		10,902	18,437
Khardaha ...		17,137	17,628		3,704	6,423		45	155		...	5		20,886	24,211
Dum-Dum ...	19,127	24,858	32,167	13,726	19,445	20,156	1,421	1,045	1,582	17	25	...	34,291	45,373	53,905
Baduria ...	51,417	50,550	51,816	62,191	73,184	74,469	10	7	15	11	...	146	113,629	123,741	126,446
Basirhat ...	31,137	32,009	33,628	41,023	44,328	44,919	5	...	2	2	...	...	72,167	76,337	78,549
Haroa ...	26,352	29,938	35,495	16,421	19,227	27,187	99	127	103	...	...	...	42,872	49,292	62,785
Hasanabad ...	38,087	49,077	59,475	11,347	18,090	19,793	44	60	71	...	...	...	39,478	67,227	79,338
Naihati ...	57,461	50,838	67,376	28,590	26,103	28,631	27	21	152	...	...	17	86,078	76,962	96,078
Habra ...	32,923	31,858	30,743	49,753	43,541	40,529	...	...	11	22	...	...	81,998	75,429	71,283
Diganga ...	12,273	17,775	18,420	21,285	35,741	37,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,508	53,516	55,776
Barasat ...	30,222	32,146	32,434	41,445	40,968	43,106	14	24	36	38	...	...	77,719	73,131	75,576
Bankipore ...	63,871	69,017	80,170	33,329	36,743	42,408	1,302	1,515	1,875	...	...	...	98,502	107,275	124,453
Debipur ...	32,196	32,631	37,420	10,867	10,784	12,380	95	40	35	...	...	...	43,157	43,455	49,815
Diamond Harbour.	36,005	38,761	46,535	12,804	14,015	16,846	63	52	49	...	...	...	48,872	52,828	63,430
Kalpi ..	60,020	71,754	81,328	14,939	18,185	20,865	181	288	331	14	92	...	75,154	90,319	106,544
Mathurapur ...	35,393	40,908	47,128	7,465	8,809	10,581	626	707	830	...	29	99	43,483	50,453	58,638
Total ...	956,775	1,003,140	1,138,893	560,346	604,723	670,245	19,755	9,924	12,050	897	623	420	1,537,773	1,618,420	1,821,608

Note.—This statement does not include figures for the Suburbs, as correct figures for them are not available.

Statement K.

Infirmities.	1872.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Insane ...	727	275	1,002	788	484	1,272	638	414	1,052
Deaf-mute ...	604	294	898	1,161	668	1,829	1,255	684	1,939
Blind ...	1,030	544	1,574	1,135	962	2,097	835	505	1,340
Leper ...	744	146	890	708	272	980	495	163	658
Total ...	3,105	1,259	4,364	3,792	2,386	6,178	3,223	1,766	4,989

Note.—The figures for 1872 and 1881 are for the district and Surburbs combined ; those for 1891 exclude the returns for an area of 12 square miles made over to Calcutta in 1889.
The figures for 1872 include returns for the Satkhira subdivision, since transferred to the district of Khulna.

Statement L.

Education.

Years.	Schools.	Scholars.		Total scholars.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1872* ...	1,274	26,811	824	27,635	
1881 ...	Not found	51,055	1,374	52,429	
1891† ...	Ditto	52,843	4,301	57,144	

* Excluding Suburbs.
† Including Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities, Intally (excluded portion), and Calcutta Canals.
N.B.—The figures for 1872 unavoidably include returns for the Satkhira subdivision.

Statement M.

Religion.		Total Population.		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu ...	1881 ...	598,741	554,299	44,241	1,514	99,111	2,984	455,389	549,801
	1891 ...	619,954	567,850	40,521	3,788	112,903	10,970	466,530	553,092
Muhammadan ...	1881 ...	368,209	333,097	12,843	218	30,164	325	325,202	332,554
	1891 ...	361,528	329,287	11,793	164	39,872	668	309,863	328,455
Christian ...	1881 ...	7,407	6,569	1,017	773	2,780	1,358	3,610	4,438
	1891 ...	7,517	5,465	495	348	2,616	853	4,406	4,264
Others ...	1881 ...	1,073	464	20	7	114	13	939	444
	1891 ...	279	153	34	1	109	7	136	145
Total ...	1881 ...	975,430	898,429	57,121	2,512	132,169	4,680	785,140	887,237
	1891 ...	989,278	902,755	52,843	4,301	155,500	12,498	780,935	885,956

Statement N.

English knowing.

Names of Thanas.	Number of persons.
Dum-Dum Cantonment	1,165
Barnagore	1,202
South Barrackpore Municipality	810
Sundarbans	1
Maniktala Municipality	484
South Suburban Municipality (Tollygunge)	1,306
Barasat thana	359
Haroa thana	140
Naihati thana	210
Intally	3
Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality	792
Calcutta Canals	2
Basirhat Municipality	101
Barrackpore Cantonment	706
Naihaiti Municipality	1,347
Tollygunge thana	221
South Dum-Dum Municipality	102
Rajpore Municipality	416
Baduria Municipality	130
Habra thana	182
Bankipore thana	189
Canning thana	66
Barasat Municipality	347
North Barrackpore Municipality	531
Kardaha thana	42
Taki Municipality	170
North Dum-Dum Municipality	164
Gobardanga Municipality	72
Dum-Dum thana	173
Bhangar	31
Barrackpore Municipality	69
Jaynagar Municipality	199
Jaynagar thana	208
Nawabganj thana	13
Barrackpore thana	41
Budge-Budge thana	167
Baruipur thana	296
Diganga thana	95
Sonarpur thana	221
Kalpi thana	129
Dibipur thana	46
Baduria thana	97
Basirhat thana	72
Hasnabad thana	87
Mathurapur thana	71
Vishnupur thana	191
Diamond Harbour thana	344
Total ...	13,810

STATEMENT O.

Showing the Percentages of Male and Female Pupils, Literate and Illiterate, to total Males and Females of Hindus, Musalmans, and Christians.

	1881.	1891.
1	2	3
Percentage of Hindu male pupils to total Hindu males	7·61	6·53
Ditto ditto literate to ditto	15·69	18·20
Ditto ditto iliterate to ditto	76·68	75·25
Ditto Hindu female pupils to total Hindu females	·20	·66
Ditto ditto literate to ditto	·38	1·92
Ditto ditto illiterate to ditto	99·40	97·40
Ditto Musalman male pupils to total Musalman males ...	3·67	3·26
Ditto ditto literate to ditto	8·13	11·02
Ditto ditto illiterate to ditto	88·18	85·71
Ditto Musalman female pupils to total Musalman female ...	·03	·04
Ditto ditto literate to ditto	·05	·20
Ditto ditto illiterate to ditto	99·91	99·74
Ditto Chiristian male pupils to total Christian males	12·34	6·60
Ditto ditto literate to ditto	28·84	34·93
Ditto ditto illiterate to ditto	58·81	58·45
Ditto Christian female pupils to total Christian females ...	6·05	6·88
Ditto ditto literate to ditto	9·88	15·65
Ditto ditto illiterate to ditto	84·05	77·95

STATEMENT P.

LANGUAGES.	1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bengali	875,207	840,878	1,716,085	907,144	861,816	1,768,960
Hindi	78,357	45,746	124,103	49,645	23,859	73,504
Uriya	14,789	2,988	17,777	17,008	6,211	23,219
Nepali	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Panjabi	1	3	4	172	26	198
Guzrati	8	.....	8	208	8	216
Marhatti	36	.....	36	100	90	190
Assamese	3	.....	3	2	1	3
Tamil	141	58	199	1,943	871	2,814
Telugu	400	93	493	5	4	9
Oraon	80	22	102	.....	.....	.....
Malayalam	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....
Sonthali	888	591	1,479	10,238	8,630	18,868
Mundari	.....	.....	.....	375	282	657
Korwa	.....	.....	.....	14	1	15
Manipuri	.....	.....	.....	67	67	134
Garo	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Khyen	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Burmese	34	14	48	.....	.....	.....
Arakanese	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Karen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Persian	182	101	283	242	122	364
Armenian	40	29	69	1	1	2
Pashtu	31	5	36	93	2	95
Greek	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
French	36	15	51	94	68	162
English	2,446	1,716	4,162	1,779	611	2,390
German	17	9	26	3	.....	3
Flemish	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Portuguese	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....
Italian	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Danish	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Swedish	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Russian	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Arabic	89	53	142	88	73	161
Hebrew	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Hungarian	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	65	3	68	33	12	45
Unspecified	2,526	2,095	4,621	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	975,430	894,429	1,869,859	989,278	902,755	1,892,033

STATEMENT Q.

Castes.

CASTES.	1872.	1881.	1891.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Semi-Hinduized Aboriginals.				
Bagdi	78,827	87,580	87,223	
Bahelia	.....	.....	13	
Bauri	275	520	318	
Bediya	623	.....	5,187	
Bhuiya	622	680	1,275	
Bind	25	129	126	
Buna	11,032	.....	4,244	
Chain	8	.....	75	
Chamar and Muchi ...	53,516	49,497	42,189	
Chandal	42,255	22,735	21,895	
Dom	3,317	4,657	3,334	
Dosadh	1,085	4,225	2,902	
Hari	5,020	3,760	6,676	
Kaora	49,862	22	57,211	
Karanga	1,241	.....	6,466	
Kochh	.....	1,757	6	
Rajbansi	170	.....	307	
Kodma	.....	.....	409	
Mahili	.....	.....	73	
Mal	.....	329	83	
Malo	.....	.....	.....	
Mehtar	960	.....	1,275	
Bhuimali	14	.....	.....	
Pan	11	.....	55	
Pasi	1,226	1,298	1,685	
Shikari	208	.....	.....	
Turi	92	.....	761	
Superior Castes.				
Brahman	72,213	76,043	89,498	
Chhetri or Rajput ...	3,153	5,928	1,742	
Ghatwal or Khandait	Ghatwal ... 78 Khandait... 905	Ghatwal ... 583 Khandait ... 1,679	Ghatwal ... 492 Khandait ... 2,113	
	Total ... 983	Total ... 2,262	Total ... 2,605	
Intermediate Castes.				
Baidya	1,290	.....	415	
Bhat	176	.....	838	
Kayastha	85,867	44,794	46,436	
Trading Castes.			Agarwalla ... 11 Marwari ... 96	
Agarwala and Marwari	268	Baniya ... 10,939	Total ... 107	
Gandhabanik	3,240	.....	4,544	
Khatri	405	.....	5,250	
Suvarnabanik ...	3,409	.....	3,892	
Others	74	.....	2,668	Including Banik, Baniya, &c.
Pastoral Castes.				
Gareri	50	325	89	
Goala	66,719	63,332	59,231	
Gujar and Jat ...	60	.....	39	
Castes engaged in preparing cooked food.				
Ganrar	512	.....	.....	
Modak	2,990	4,742	3,217	
Agricultural.				
Aguri	216	.....	220	
Barui	5,580	5,012	5,859	
Tambuli	1,316	2,756	1,471	
Chasadhopa	14,574	.....	4,530	
Kaibartta	147,665	162,978	163,970	
Koeri	583	855	1,268	
Kurmi	2,033	5,702	5,691	
Malakar or Mali ...	875	2,725	1,275	
Sadgop	25,208	22,368	26,373	
Sudra	.....	.....	68	
Others	749	.....	.....	

Castes.	1872.	1881.	1891.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Castes engaged chiefly in personal service.				
Behara	2,048	.....	1,138	
Dhanuk	95	148	164	
Dhopa	10,957	18,617	21,135	
Napit and Hajjam ...	26,107	25,372	24,141	
Rawanikahar	2,316	5,219	3,950	
Others	3,802	.....	.....	
Artisan Castes.				
Kamar or Lohar ...	15,413	14,204	16,577	
Kansari	945	.....	1,411	
Kumbhakar or Kumhar	15,026	12,652	14,331	
Laheri and Nuri ...	253	.....	.....	
Sankhari	975	.....	401	
Sarnakar	5,740	5,959	8,002	
Kalwar	} 6,638	{ 138	291	
Sunri		6,791	6,825	
Sutradhar	1,577	Barhi ... 3,888	1,996	
Teli	7,515	9,775	11,335	
Kalu	8,200	8,826	8,253	
Tili	.....	.....	3,014	
Others	.....	.....	.....	
Weaver Castes.				
Jugi and Patua ...	17,176	14,490	15,856	
Kapali	18,544	9,672	7,114	
Tanti	6,597	11,534	11,088	
Others	1,651	.....	.....	
Labouring Castes.				
Beldar	49	.....	.....	
Chunari	597	.....	716	
Kora	11	.....	144	
Matial	18	.....	.....	
Naik	2	.....	48	
Patial	.....	.....	.....	
Samanta	.....	.....	.....	
Others	139	.....	.....	
Castes occupied in selling vegetables and fish.				
Pundari-Kakshya ...	.....	.....	.....	
Pura	325	.....	61	
Others	35	.....	.....	
Boating and fishing Castes.				
Jaliya	19,075	12,484	6,192	
Mallah	2,326	1,114	2,313	
Manji	.....	.....	509	
Patni	1,317	.....	5,464	
Pod	246,063	219,187	236,806	
Tiyar	47,843	38,003	46,512	
Others	539	.....	.....	
Dancer, Musician, Beggar, &c., Castes.				
Baiti	794	.....	1,528	
Others	56	.....	.....	
Persons enumerated by Nationality only.				
Hindustani	119	.....	436	
Madrasi	5	.....	26	
Uriya	2,088	.....	2,967	
Others	46	.....	.....	

Castes.	1872.	1881.	1891.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Persons of Hindu origin not recognizing Castes.				
Vaishnava	19,258	26,668	23,171	
Others	48	113	.....	
Other castes.				
Chassa	.....	1,062	.....	
Kandara	.....	.....	.....	
Kandu	.....	1,334	436	
Kewat	.....	.....	.....	
Karan	.....	107	8	
Mussahar	31	6	7	
Nuniya	.....	.....	632	
Rajwar	68	605	45	
Bhumij	660	5,551	5,306	
Gond	.....	21	.....	
Kharwar	.....	275	26	
Kol	268	.....	6,253	
Sonthal	528	31	1,499	
Total ...	1,154,311	1,153,040	1,187,667	
Persons of unknown or unspecified Castes ...	19,831	111,244*	14,522	
Muhammadan.				
Julaha	428	.....	11,952	
Mughal	562	.....	2,614	
Pathan	2,122	.....	32,017	
Sayyid	682	.....	31,724	
Shaikh	15,658	.....	562,589	
Unspecified, *i.e.*, not returned by sects.	766,682	.....	49,919	
Total ...	786,134	701,306	690,815	
Christains.				
Europeans ...	.....	3,979	2,010	
Eurasians ...	.....	813	246	
Natives ...	.....	9,184	10,726	
Total ...	9,771	13,976	12,982	
Buddhists ...	921	357	77	
Jains ...		.....	15	
Sikhs ...		6	24	
Brahmas ...		69	137	
Others ...		1,105	316	
Grand total ...	1,951,137	1,869,859	1,892,033	

* The Census Report for 1881 does not show the names of castes numbering in the province less than 100,000 persons hence this large number against this head.

Note—The figures for 1872, do not include the population of the suburbs, but include that of the Satkhira subdivision since transferred to Khulna.

Statement R.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4
A.—Agricultural Group.			
Interest in land	425,398	388,266	813,664
Agricultural labourers	23,950	19,987	43,937
Growers of special products and trees	8,496	8,336	16,832
Agricultural training and supervision	4,606	3,671	8,277
Total Class A ...	462,450	420,260	882,710

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4
B.—Professional Group.			
Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments	1,896	1,857	3,753
Service of Local and Municipal Bodies	46	23	69
Village service	5,301	4,923	10,224
Army	1,387	254	1,641
Religion	15,491	16,258	31,749
Education	5,838	4,828	10,666
Literature	5,190	3,173	8,363
Law	2,043	2,900	4,943
Medicine	8,067	8,529	16,596
Engineering	681	500	1,181
Pictorial art	247	231	478
Total Class B ...	46,187	43,476	89,663
C.—Commercial Group.			
Dealers in money and securities	554	552	1,106
General merchandize	17,297	15,076	32,367
Dealing unspecified	12,439	11,094	23,533
Middlemen	1,522	1,240	2,762
Railway	919	587	1,506
Road	9,783	7,521	17,304
Water	12,474	4,169	16,643
Messages	2,746	2,391	5,137
Storage and weighing	2579	2,613	5,192
Total Class C ...	60,313	45,237	105,550
D.—Artisan Group.			
Fabrics and dress stuff	26,158	22,820	48,978
Food and drink	49,684	64,421	114,105
Lighting	5,329	3,951	9,280
Fuel and forage	869	1,068	1,937
Building	9,887	8,156	18,043
Vehicles and vessels	487	295	782
Papers, books, and prints	2,032	2,770	4,802
Clocks and watches	247	170	417
Carving and engraving	95	67	162
Toys, curiosities, &c.	344	426	770
Necklaces, bracelets, sacred threads, beads	1,256	1,343	2,599
Furniture	14	3	17
Harness	2	1	3
Tools and machinery	3,307	1,710	5,017
Arms and ammunition	328	227	555
Mineral substance	22,629	20,439	43,068
Leather, horns, and bones	7,394	4,861	12,255
Wood, cane, and leaves	18,810	17,449	36,259
Total Class D ...	148,872	150,177	299,049
E.—Pastoral Group.			
Horses and horned cattle	3,877	1,164	5,041
Other draught animals	14	.....	14
Small stock	882	472	1,354
Subsidiary service to stock	94	11	105
Total Class E ...	4,867	1,647	6,514
F.—Fishing and Hunting Group	36,717	31,622	68,339
G.—Serving Group.			
Personal and domestic services	59,228	50,817	110,045
Non-domestic establishment	148	136	284
Sanitation	1460	1,740	3,200
Unskilled labour	15,901	27,092	42,993
General labour	128,413	103,840	232,253
Indefinite	454	368	822
Total Class G ...	205,604	183,993	389,597

Occupations.	Males	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4
H—Unproductive Group.			
Music and musical and ballad reciters	5,145	6,257	11,402
Astrologers, genealogists and horoscope casters	392	174	566
Jugglers and animal exhibitors	205	116	321
Tumblers and acrobats	102	129	231
Disreputable means of livelihood	455	2,973	3,428
Property and allowances	1,198	2,463	3,661
Charity and endowment	15,836	13,438	29,274
Pensioners	893	792	1,685
Prisoners	43	.....	43
Total Class H ...	24,269	26,342	50,611
Grand Total ...	989,278	902,755	1,892,033

L. A.—Reg. No. 1194J—90—5 2 97.